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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 30, 1925

BLOCK PROGRESSIVE LAWS
THE COMMUNITY CHEST
ORGANIZATION MUST BE PRESSED
EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO UNIONISM
THE AMERICAN WORKER

Vol. 24, No. 1

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE - SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925

No. 1

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Block Progressive Laws

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(By International Labor News Service.)

"Old Guard" boasts that the Coolidge and Dawes victory on election day spelled "hard sledding" for progressive legislation appear to have been justified.

Emboldened by the big majorities in favor of "stand pat" policies, the "Old Guard" is openly doing its best, egged on by reactionary leaders and newspapers, to block labor and progressive measures wherever they are proposed.

Victory Hailed With Glee.

The "Old Guard" policy is in accord with a report submitted to the National Industrial Council in New York soon after the election in which it was asserted that the Republican victory was expected to have an unfavorable effect upon legislation sought by progressive organizations. The report said:

"Republican victories in the various state contests for legislative seats are expected to exert an unfavorable influence on the class legislation programs of the labor unions, welfare organizations and radical groups. The belief prevails that conservatism will be the predominant keynote of the sessions in many of the principal industrial states."

The report, however, made virtual admission that the organized workers cannot be discouraged by temporary setbacks when it declared that organized labor's program for state legislation "would be of the same sweeping character as it was in 1923, with a particularly strong drive for passage of the anti-injunction measures and ratification of the Twentieth (child labor) Amendment."

"Old Guard" Active.

"Old Guard" moguls in national and state legislative bodies apparently share the view of the National Industrial Council that the Republican victories mean that reaction is to reign. In Congress, the heartening of the reactionaries is heralded by the passage in the Senate of the Underwood Muscle Shoals bill, opposed by the Senate Progressives, and the upholding of President Coolidge's veto of the bill raising the pay of postal workers.

Little in the way of progressive legislation has been proposed in the House, and there appears small chance that anything of practical value to the farmers and industrial workers will be done at this session. The Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill will not be pushed, and apparently there is a good chance that other progressive bills will be blocked.

Reports from state legislatures tell of the same reactionary, "stand-pat" policy. The reactionaries are concentrating their fight against the Child Labor Amendment and are resorting to a campaign of mendacity almost without parallel in this country to defeat the measure.

Labor Men Not Discouraged.

Labor men who know that "Rome was not built in a day" are not at all discouraged over the outlook. They realize that to enact progressive legislation entails educational campaigns lasting years, and that the foundation for progress must be laid by the hardest kind of work. They point out that the people are getting precisely what they voted for, but express confidence that the reac-

tionary wave has spent its force and that progressive principles are once more on the ascendent. It is only a question of time, they say, when the people will have enough of standing still and will demand that government once more move forward in harmony with the trend of the times.

THE COMMUNITY CHEST.

By Henry F. Boyen.

San Francisco is preparing once again to dedicate itself to the service of mercy for its less fortunate through the third annual appeal of the Community Chest.

This year, as in the past, through the unselfish devotion of three thousand men and women who have volunteered for service in the Community Chest army of mercy, the city is to raise a fund of \$2,492,546 for the support, during 1925, of 104 helpful societies which carry on the city's vast task of philanthropy. These men and women, who serve without pay not only during the ten days of the campaign but weeks previous to its opening, offer an example of zeal for doing good that is indeed inspirational.

Through the gratuitous services of these people, the fund for the curing of the sick, the sheltering of the orphan and the succoring of old age is collected. To that important extent, they make this service to the needy possible. It is through the services of these people that the low cost of conducting the annual campaign and of the administration of the fund through the year is made possible.

In years past, many separate drives, some in the form of tag days and pencil days, were depended upon as methods of raising money for charitable purposes. The old way cost on an average of more than 25 per cent of the amount raised for collection. Under the Community Chest plan of a single, annual appeal, only 5 per cent is required for conducting the intensive campaign and for administering the fund through the year.

The work of the Community Chest does not end with the relief of acute want. In providing wholesome recreational and athletic advantages for growing boys and girls, who are to be the future men and women of the city, the Community Chest is building for a better city ten years hence. Children developed now along right lines will contribute to the Chest in the future, rather than depend on it for support.

All creeds, all races are represented in the great work which is being carried on through the Community Chest. All meet on the common ground for service to those in want. Through the Community Chest, too, the work of relief is co-ordinated through the 104 agencies, these societies co-operating with cordial good will to make San Francisco a better place for everyone to live in.

San Franciscans, who have so generously contributed to the Community Chest fund in the past, have made a wide work of relief possible. This year they will be asked once again, that the work among the needy may continue. Relief for the family in want, health for the sick, rehabilitation for the temporarily stranded and shelter for the orphaned—these are elements of service upon which the Community Chest stands.

LABOR PRESSES FORWARD.

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Make no mistake about it, the hosts of organized labor have not slackened their march toward the dawn.

Those who attended the dinner given in Washington in honor of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and other newly-elected executives of the Federation had their faith in the labor movement renewed and strengthened. The meeting was fairly alive with the spirit of optimism and abiding confidence in the future of trade unionism.

Determination to carry on the work of the late Samuel Gompers was the keynote of the meeting. President Green voiced this determination when he said:

"It remains for us to honor the memory of our departed leader and honor ourselves by carrying forward the great work which he outlined. No others can do it. No others understand how to do it and in promoting the movement which he organized and set in motion there are none upon whom greater obligation rests than upon those who have been thrilled and inspired by close association with him."

Every speaker expressed the feeling that organized labor must ever press forward on the highway that leads to better things. "I am impressed," said President Green, in summing up this spirit of progress, "with the fact that the work of organization and education must be carried on in every unorganized field and in every community in thoroughgoing, vigorous fashion. Organize the unorganized must be our slogan. It is a work for humanity, for only through the independence and freedom which comes through organization can men and women reach that standard of life and living commensurate with American citizenship and enjoy in full measure a happy life."

That President Green and the other speakers struck a responsive cord was apparent from the enthusiastic applause that greeted their remarks. The big gathering of trade union executives and other trade union workers showed in unmistakable fashion that it was behind the heads of the labor movement in their effort to build an organization that will bring happiness to every producer in the nation.

NEW HEAD OF STEREOTYPERS.

Winfield T. Keegan is the new president of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, having been elected by referendum vote to succeed Thomas P. Reynolds, vice-president, who became president on the death of President James J. Freel last July and who served until December 31, 1924. Mr. Keegan takes office well qualified by experience to make an able president of the Stereotypers' Union. He is a native of New York, but has lived for many years in New Jersey. He has been an active member of New York Stereotypers' Union for 32 years and has served the union in many capacities, including six years as financial secretary and four years as president. He represented the New York Union at 16 annual conventions of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

ORGANIZATION MUST BE PRESSED.

By William Green, President, the American Federation of Labor.

I am impressed with the fact that the work of organization and education must be carried on in every unorganized field and in every community in thorough-going, vigorous fashion. The appeal to unite in this great humane undertaking must be made not only to the workers themselves but to the sense of fairness and justice which is so characteristic of our American people. The field is a vast one and the work is great, but the service which can be rendered through organization and organized effort is of inestimable value. "Organize the Unorganized" must be our slogan. It is a work for humanity, for only through the independence and freedom which came through organization can men and women reach that standard of life and living commensurate with American citizenship and enjoy a happy life.

Of equal importance is the necessity of impressing upon employers of labor, and the public as well, that it is the purpose of organized labor to employ all the legitimate resources at its command to secure for its members, through collective bargaining, humane contracts, high wages, reasonable hours and tolerable conditions of employment. The standard we aim to set must be as high as conditions and circumstances surrounding industry will permit. We will fight most earnestly and aggressively for the enjoyment of these blessings and privileges.

On the other hand, all parties at interest must be taught that a contract is a contract. It carries with it an equal obligation upon the part of employers and employees. It must be maintained inviolate. On the part of organized labor, its honor and integrity, its sense of fair dealing and justice must be the security which it offers in guaranteeing the faithful observance of a contract made. The individual member of organized labor subject to the conditions and regulations of a wage agreement must be encouraged and taught to give the highest and most efficient service.

We must enhance the cause of organized labor by showing by precept, word and deed, that a union workman is a more efficient, valuable worker than a non-union worker, that his sense of obligation to give service of the highest order in return for an acceptable wage scale and the recognition of his right to organize.

As I view the present, as I comprehend our opportunities and as I look into the future, it is with this spirit of obligation, with this understanding, with these hopes and with these ideals that we must move forward.

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OVERALLS

EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO UNIONISM.

By Fannia M. Cohn.

The beginning of 1925 marks a new epoch in the workers' education movement of our country, and this is expressed in these extracts from the report of the committee on education of the American Federation of Labor, under the chairmanship of President Green, at its convention in El Paso, last November:

"Your committee is of the deliberate opinion that the time has arrived when, in addition to endorsing and recommending the service of the Workers' Education Bureau to the trade union movement, some plan should be adopted whereby this bureau of education for the workers should be financed by the workers.

"This workers' educational service should reach and include every union of every national and international affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Adequate provision should be made to make this possible, for education is an investment in the future growth and progress of the trade union movement.

"We therefore recommend to the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the following plan of financial support of the Workers' Education Bureau:

"1. That each national and international union provide each year an educational fund equivalent to one-half cent per member per annum.

"2. That this educational fund be paid quarterly to the Workers' Education Bureau for the educational service to their members.

"3. That the local unions be urged to undertake active affiliation with the Workers' Education Bureau, and pay an annual membership fee of \$1 for the regular educational service of the bureau."

This means that the convention of the American Federation of Labor not only recommitted the labor movement to workers' education by definitely deciding that the education of its members is the concern of the trade unions, but they have provided a plan for financing the movement.

By this decision the labor movement admits that adult education is under the influence of interests which do not work for human progress.

This new venture of the American labor movement—workers' education—is not and should not be an imitation of adult education as provided by many agencies. Labor is striving towards something new. It aims at fundamental changes. It wants to see a better world and it realizes the influence that education exerts in this respect. Therefore, it must of necessity give a new meaning to many social and economic standards.

We invite every honest and earnest person to make his contribution, whether as lecturer, instructor or in any other capacity, but he must come as an individual ready to serve the cause. These persons will find the workers' classes a fertile field where they can plant intellectual and spiritual values that will some day bring good results.

Those active in the workers' education movement within the trade unions should resolve for the new year that the first essential for success in this movement is faith in it and an aim and a plan to achieve results.

And last but not least, they should remember that this movement will have to be financed and supervised by the trade unions. The labor movement provided funds for its manifold activities, and it will have, unqualifiedly, to include workers' education amongst them.



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Next to
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GOMPERS: THE GREAT ACTOR.

By William English Walling.

I shall attempt no appraisal either of Gompers the man or of his life or work. I want to speak only of the heritage he left us and of one part of that heritage, the part that seems to me the most valuable.

How do we find what is strongest and most typical in a man? We analyze, as with Lincoln, his most salient trait. With Lincoln it was his human touch brought out in the vital stories with which he illustrated every situation—stories that show a breadth and depth of humanity that makes us think rather of our very greatest writers than of any statesman history records.

Gompers' leading trait, it seems to me, was his sense of the dramatic. He rose to every occasion—and the press and the public have recognized that he rose to every occasion. He fully realized the dramatic circumstances of his death and, what is still more amazing and less widely known, he pretty clearly foreshadowed the ultra-dramatic circumstances of his funeral.

* * *

Here is the very key to Gompers' outlook on life. He staged his public appearance with brilliant success because he was a consistent and a hard-working actor throughout his entire career. He played his part in his mind's eye—whether in private or in public—not before the persons in the room or the audience in the hall, but before all the people of this country.

A few years before the war he took up a role before another and an equally large audience, the labor movement of the world. And since the outbreak of the World War he played his part always in his own imagination and often in fact before all civilized mankind.

"Have I exaggerated? No, I have not yet done him full justice. For, during at least one, if not two decades, he gave a large part of his time to his records and those of the organization which created him and which he created. He was appearing then in his mind's eye, as he will appear in fact, before the following generation.

* * *

Not a letter, not a speech or an article, not an act of any importance during the decade in which I knew him best but was directed in the main—if not wholly—to this great audience. And not a ripple of applause or disapproval from that audience failed to affect his sensitive ears.

With that larger audience always in view, he regarded labor as a part and not as the whole. He was in all ways the opposite of the savage fanatics that are enslaving and destroying in the name of labor on the other side of the world. He unified the wishes and ideas of his organization and made them articulate; he never for one moment tried to impose any doctrine or purpose of his own. And he succeeded in preventing all would-be dictators inside and outside the movement from gaining an intellectual or moral ascendancy.

With his active and alert imagination, his lightning quick intellectual intuitions, his knowledge, his ripe philosophy and his moral power, he became more than the leading actor in his movement, he became its actor-manager and he cast his associates and his entire organization for parts before the same great audience. American labor, he taught, had its part to play before America, before the world, and before history. It had an original role not following but rather leading the labor of more backward and less fortunate countries. Its

duty was to select its own role and not to play any part chosen for it by superior and outside persons.

* * *

Samuel Gompers made American labor conscious of itself, of its own individuality and peculiar destiny. He was no prophet, to him prophetic and democratic leadership were a contradiction in terms. But he left his movement strong and united, confident yet modest, and above all, its own absolute master, free either from the direct control or the moral and intellectual influence of schemers and idealists alien to the movement, who would use it for their ends.

He made American labor, or helped to make it, the greatest and the most loyally democratic of the volunteer forces making toward democratic progress in the world today. And he did his part toward really momentous achievement because that achievement had become the conscious and deliberate aim of every waking hour of a great spirit, a valiant and unrelenting energy and an effective brain.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"War, except to obtain definite and just objects, is no longer countenanced and will not be indulged in by the American people to obtain territory to which they are not entitled."—Senator Swanson of Virginia, in discussing Isle of Pines Treaty.

* * *

"In youth, as a rule, we are care free. Generally speaking, not until we grow older do we realize the need of conserving our resources. Nations are much like individuals. In the early days the United States took but little heed. For instance, it permitted its forests to be destroyed with almost reckless abandon. Now, however, we as a people are beginning to see that a new policy must be adopted, that the rights of posterity must be guarded and protected, that we are trustees for all the ages and that waste of our natural resources is wholly unjustifiable and indefensible."—Representative Kopp of Iowa, in speaking on improvement of waterways.

* * *

"I believe the self-respect of the American people demands that we see to it that the postal employees are paid a decent living wage."—Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, in urging support of bill increasing pay of postal employees.

DENY CONTRACT CLAIM.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that a firm cannot collect prospective profits from the government. The Navy Department contracted with the College Point Boat Corporation of New York for certain supplies, but none had been delivered when the armistice was signed. The government notified the company that the supplies would not be needed and took over all of the company's material it purchased for making the supplies.

This did not satisfy the concern, which sued for its prospective profits.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925

An attempt is being made to use the recent unpleasant Los Angeles water trouble to put over a State constabulary law in the present session of the Legislature. The cause is being championed by the enemies of organized labor, and the water trouble is being used as a blind to hide the real motives back of the scheme. There is no demand on the part of the people for a State constabulary, because there is no need for such an organization. The bill should be defeated.

A New York man is advocating the establishment of a labor court in that state. He says labor organizations very frequently disobey their own laws when the laws do not permit a majority to do the thing they have in mind, and that, therefore, there should be a labor court established to compel them to heed the laws they have adopted for their own government. Some few unions do sometimes fail to observe their own laws, but the use of the big stick by the state would be a poor remedy for the evil, and most unions do not need the outside force.

The Kern County Union Labor Journal, in discussing the San Francisco Municipal Railway, says some very truthful things about it, but has fallen into one error, apparently because of the persistent propaganda of the enemies of municipal ownership. It says: "The union of the street railroad men is asking for a raise in wages. They know the city's financial plan of redemption and extension and realize that the money for a wage raise is not there, so the employees propose it should be raised by increasing the fare from five cents to six cents. This has given the enemies of public ownership the chance to broadcast over the State the falsehood that the raise in carfare from five to six cents is due to failure to meet obligations." The Carmen's Union is not asking for an increase from five to six cents in fares. It is opposed to such an increase, because it knows the money to cover the increase asked is available, and there is no need to increase the carfare. The Municipal Railway has been a paying institution from its first year and is still returning a very large profit on the investment under a five-cent fare. The carmen will get their increase, continue the eight-hour day, the six-day week and other conditions, and the people will still be able to ride for five cents.

THE AMERICAN WORKER

It is generally accepted throughout civilized society that the American wage worker is the most productive among all the producers of the world. He is not now, and never has been, slow or lazy. He has always been willing, sometimes to his great harm, to give the maximum output within his capacity for a fair day's pay. In spite of these uncontrovertible facts many employers are heard to complain that the average American worker does not do his best. This complaint has never had anything even remotely resembling a substantial foundation, and commonly comes from employers who are themselves monumental slackers in commercial and industrial life.

The employer who gets down to his place of business about 10 o'clock in the morning and puts in about two hours going over his mail, dictating replies to letters to his stenographer and then goes out at 12 o'clock to a lecture given under the auspices of some club or other, returning to his place of business some time between 2 and 3 o'clock, where he devotes about two hours more to looking over the establishment and issuing orders to the real workers, leaving about 4 o'clock for a golf course, where he puts in his time until dinner, after which he attends a theatre or entertainment of one kind or another, and who leaves Friday night for a week-end trip to the country, where he remains until Monday morning, is usually the loudest among the captains of industry in his complaints about the loafing propensities of the wage worker. If this individual fails he invariably blames the workers. If they succeed for him he takes all the credit to himself and attributes it to his genius. A wonderful man is he.

The truth is that while the American worker is the most productive in the world the American employer is a bigger loafer than the employer in any other part of the world, in spite of the fact that there are endless opportunities for him to do something of a serviceable character to increase production, eliminate waste, cheapen products and increase the sum total of human happiness. He expends large amounts of money on junketing trips to conventions of this, that and the other kind, under the bluff that it will be beneficial to his business, and then returns without bringing anything of a substantial character back with him. The real producers, of course, must bear the burden of all his pleasure, waste and foolishness uncomplainingly and with the firm resolve to speed up even more in order that he may be able to devote an even greater percentage of his time to the stuff and nonsense that usually fills his head.

At a meeting in Washington recently Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover said that "one of the greatest wastes in our whole system of distribution is the unnecessary number of links in the distribution chain and the excessive number of chains." He referred to waste from excessive seasonality of production and distribution, with consequent slumps and unemployment; waste due to lack of transportation and terminals, and waste from a lack of standards of quality and grades.

It was stated that during the decade ending in 1920 the elements engaged in distribution increased 10 times as fast as those that were directly engaged in production.

While commodities are being produced at an increasingly lower cost, the charges for these commodities are increasing because of a multiplicity of sales organizations and middle men.

Most of the whiners against the American wage worker belong in the class referred to by Hoover as middlemen. They are always riding on the backs of the producers and always abusing those whose backs bear them along. It is about time for the real loafers of the country to shut up and go to work and do something resembling service to society. We are sick and tired of hearing their unreasonable and unwarranted complaints against workingmen.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

President Coolidge has renewed his declaration in favor of the United States entering the World Court, and it would be well if the California Legislature, when it reconvenes on the 24th of February, were to advise the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that we believe some action looking to the fulfillment of this desire should be taken before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. Such action would represent a real step in the direction of maintaining the peace of the world.

When a man joins a labor organization, he is giving recognition to the principle that it is necessary for one to help the other fellow in order to be able to help himself; while on the other hand, the fellow who remains outside the union of his craft proclaims to the world that he is too greedy to be intelligent enough to adopt the only course that insures permanent betterments even for himself. Why do employers hire men of such low mental caliber? They are as a rule not worth the low wage paid them, so that the employer who hires them also indicates a low degree of intelligence.

A high school boy recently, in discussing with a doctor the question of the means of reaching a ripe old age, said: "If it is necessary to do all those things in order to gain a long life, I would rather die earlier by neglecting them." That is the way most human beings feel about it, but few of them are candid enough to admit such a feeling to others. They would like to live a long life, provided they could get it in powder with a pleasant taste; but that fact, too, they keep to themselves because of the fear that they might be the subjects of ridicule were they to let the truth be known.

More trade unionists in San Francisco are demanding the union label on purchases this year than at the same time last year, according to reports coming from label organizations, and it would be well to keep this demand going and add a little to it each day. In this way the demand for the label would grow and great good would come to the organized workers as a consequence. Every time a union-made article is purchased, it makes that much more work for members of unions to do and means that much more money put into the pockets of trade unionists, to be spent for other union-made articles. It is a sort of endless chain proposition that can be carried on almost indefinitely. Help the good work along.

"We never forget" makes a very good slogan; but if it were altogether true, our progress would be much more rapid than it has been in the past. The truth is that too many of us forget the lessons of the past and continue to blunder in the same old way, thus placing entirely unnecessary obstacles before us, to be surmounted before gaining our ends. If we could only make "We never forget" a reality, then the things we hope to accomplish would come with much less effort on our part and with considerably less ill-feeling on the part of employers, because then they would know what to expect. Under present conditions, they expect us to forget and are disappointed when we fail to do so. A disappointed man is seldom very agreeable to deal with, particularly in labor matters.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I hear there was quite a light colored vote polled in your district, colonel?"

"A light colo'ed vote? It was mo' than light colo'ed, suh; it was white—pe'fectly white."—Judge.

Six-year-old Billie found a pocketbook and made haste to return it to its owner.

"You're an honest lad," the latter told him, magnanimously. "Here, I'll give you a dime."

"Aw, you don't hafta," replied Billie, turning away. "I kept a quarter out."—The American Legion Weekly.

Lecturer (who, finding nobody to receive him, tries to gain admittance to lecture hall)—It's all right. I am the lecturer.

Attendant—No, you don't. Three of you have got in up to now, but the next lecturer that goes in here tonight pays.—From "Mark Twain's Autobiography" (Harper's).

In a certain suburb there is a cottage the door of which must be raised a little to be opened, and for this purpose a hatchet is generally used. One night a knock came at the door and a youngster was sent to see who was there.

"Who is it?" inquired the boy.

"It's me," said a voice outside.

The youngster, recognizing the voice, shouted back: "It's Mrs. Murphy; get the hatchet."

Mrs. Murphy didn't wait.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

The new salesman, although very enthusiastic, could not be described as altogether convincing.

"This," he said, "is one of the finest blankets produced today. In material and in construction it is far above anything at present on the market. For the price there is nothing to touch it."

"What is the price?" his customer inquired.

"Just a minute and I will inquire," was the reply.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

After the welfare campaign had closed a young boy noticed some of the posters that had been used and was very much impressed with the needs of the poor. He went home and took from his bank all his savings and sent it to the committee with a letter at the bottom of which was this: "P. S.—I hope that all the suffering is not over yet."—Forbes Magazine.

George F. Baker, financier, said, on his return from Europe:

"You can't squeeze blood out of a turnip, and if any European nation tells you it's well off, you can rest assured it's bluffing—bluffing as hard as the 'Mississippi Whale'."

"The 'Mississippi Whale' and the 'Alabama Steamboat,' two New Orleans routabouts, were long-distance swimmers, and they agreed one day to have a race to the death. Some sugar brokers put up a purse of \$10 for the man who should swim the longest distance.

"When the 'Mississippi Whale' turned up for the race he was in swimming trunks, and had an oil-stove strapped on his back, and packages of bacon, coffee, bread and so on tied on his head and around his neck. The 'Steamboat' stared at him in amazement.

"'Vittles? Vittles fo' what?' said the 'Steamboat.'"

"The 'Whale' gave a shrug.

"'Doan' yo' be axin' me fo' nothing to eat on the way over, daas all,' he said. 'Mah fust stop is New York, and mah nex' is London.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE UNION PRINTERS HOME.

The range at the west of us
Of mountains that cling
Are thrills for the best of us,
And Pike's Peak is king;
The plains at the east of us,
Which reach to the blue,
Are vast to the least of us
Like an ocean to view.

Far away in the distance
Are loved ones galore,
Where the heart beats insistance
To meet them ever more;
But here on the summit
Our flags we unfold,
For the unions that won it
Can challenge the world.

Where else in creation
Can one find a home
In any great nation
From tropics to Rome
That was built by the printers
And by them maintained,
One erected by splinters
Now so greatly ordained.

And our temple is growing
In beauty and size
And the great stream is flowing,
As treasuries rise;
Each stone is immortal
That builds up its walls,
For they open the portal
To humanity's calls.

Here is rest for the weary,
The sick and the old,
With a beauty so cheery,
In this land of gold;
Great in foundations,
Grand in its gains,
Unrivaled by nations
Where love ever reigns.

—Oscar Langford.

Union Printers Home.

TO SAM GOMPERS.

The following verses appeared in the St. Louis Star and were composed by J. W. Heirs, a member of St. Louis Typographical Union:

Sam Gompers dead!
No! You have it wrong, mate!
Sam's not the dying kind—
He's a fighter, I'm here to state—
A man of marvelous mind.

So he's really gone!
Well, all must go some time,
But Sam differed from our sort;
He'd spent years to keep us in line—
He knew our failings well, old sport.

Kindly Sam!
From obscure life and lowly birth
You reached the height of fame,
And for the good you did on earth
Vast nations praise your name.

Grand old Sam!
His faults were few, his virtues many;
And as for enemies, he hadn't any.
He stood the sacred fire-test—
And now, with God, his soul's at rest.

Well, good-bye, Sam!
Your book of life is closed—
"Finis" is there writ in shining gold.
Your labors have not been in vain—
We'll never see your like again.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

San Francisco Typographical Union was called upon last Saturday to pay its last respects to one of its widely known commercial members, in the death of Louis Strohmeier. Mr. Strohmeier, who has been a partner in the Golden State printing office for many years, passed away at his home in this city Thursday, January 22, 1925, the cause of death being given as heart trouble. Mr. Strohmeier was a native of San Francisco, aged 63 years. Left to mourn his passing are his widow, Mrs. Lily Strohmeier, three daughters, four brothers and two sisters. The funeral was held Saturday, January 24, from the funeral parlors of Hagan & Son, on Sacramento street, and was under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, and the body was removed to Woodlawn Cemetery for cremation. Besides being a member of the Typographical Union, he was a member of the Masonic Order, Eastern Star, N. S. G. W. and W. O. W. The funeral was largely attended by members of the various orders, and the floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Wm. M. Kierns, Daily News chapel, has the sympathy of his many friends in the death of his wife, Mrs. Blanche Kierns, who passed away Tuesday of this week. Mrs. Kierns had undergone an operation the latter part of last week for appendicitis, after which peritonitis set in and another operation was performed Monday in the hopes of having her life. The funeral was held Thursday from the Carew & English funeral parlors, followed by interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

"C. L. Howe, a linotype operator, died last week at the family residence, 1321 Nineteenth street, Sacramento, following a lingering illness. Death was due to cancer of the stomach. Howe, who for many years was a member and for a short period was president of Typographical Union No. 174, had been a resident of Sacramento for seventeen years. He was for twelve years a member of the executive committee of the Sacramento Typographical Union. He is survived by his widow."—Los Angeles Citizen. Before removing to Sacramento, Mr. Howe was a member of No. 21 and was well known to the older members of the union.

Will J. French, probably the best known member of No. 21, sailed Tuesday for an extended visit with his relatives in New Zealand. He took passage on the new Union liner Aorangi, the largest diesel engine type of steamer in the world, which is making its maiden voyage. Mr. French did not draw his card from this union, but paid several months' dues in advance before leaving. As a coincidence, we clipped the following item from the "Twenty Years Ago" column of a local paper: "Will J. French, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council and of the San Francisco Typographical Union, was elected president of the San Francisco Labor Council without opposition." Just 20 years from the date of his election to that post he sailed for his homeland.

W. S. Leslie of the Daily News chapel has been enjoying a week's vacation from his duties as machinist.

E. E. Lowe, Daily News chapel, returned the latter part of last week from a two weeks' automobile tour of Southern California, and states that Northern California is in far better condition than the southern portion. He states that apparently very little rain has fallen in the southland and everything seems to be burned up, as it has been for the past couple of years.

C. J. Mills, Daly-Seeger Co., has been compelled to take an indefinite leave from his position, due to illness. He has entered the Arroya Sanitarium near Livermore, which is conducted by the Alameda County Tubercular Association, where it is hoped that with plenty of rest, fresh air and proper treatment he may soon regain his health and strength.

To those few of our members who are in the habit of letting their dues run for a month or more, and thus become delinquent, we wish to call attention to the fact that they are jeopardizing their mortuary benefit, for no man knows when death will overtake him. Apparently in the best of health and the prime of life, the grim reaper is liable to call upon him to make the supreme sacrifice, and just one day overdue on the dues of the union preclude any benefit from being paid on his account. This was forcibly brought to the attention of the officers of the union only recently, when one of our members called at headquarters and paid two months' dues, retired to his home and was found dead in bed the next morning. This brother had made no complaint of ill health and to all outward appearances was due to live for many years to come, and little did he dream when he paid his dues that the small amount would be the means on the morrow of entitling his heirs to the \$500 mortuary benefit. We cannot too strongly impress upon those who have this habit of the risk they are running from month to month. Come in and pay the dues monthly and thereby protect your loved ones.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Every night of late Foreman Heller has been as busy as a one-armed steeple-jack with hives, drafting plans for the new composing room. It will house, according to late dope, 33 mergers, about 21 of them new. Most of the equipment will be as new as the building. Lots of thought is being given with a view to arranging the place for convenience, elimination of unnecessary steps and to secure light for each frame and copyboard.

Among graduates of the junior high school was the 14-year-old daughter of Herb Hail. As valedictorian she prepared, unassisted, the odyssey of her class and delivered it with a manner that would do credit to a Clarence Darrow.

Peninsula progress drew a Bulletin regular, Herb Ryder, away from his machine last week to accept a "sit" on Burlingame's latest diurnal luminary, The Advance, formerly a semi-weekly.

A sore thumb at a picnic is the height of uselessness, and a smashed finger not much better. At least Harry Fulton finds no great difference. He dropped a steel chase on an index finger with disastrous results.

Talking of Burlingame, R. Van Schaick as a booster has Los Angeles real estate sharks gasping for air. Out of the verbal pyrotechnics a listener may gather that progress supports two dailies in San Mateo, as well as the pair in his home town, and all going strong. The rosy pictures of peninsula prosperity he paints can't possibly have bearing on his desire to sell out down there.

"My sub was on the job," relates "Lion Tamer" Duncan, "and though he tried to welcome the visiting fleet, it was too much for one man's capacity. For Japan's 'sake' and other reasons, I recommend stomach bitters."

Others in the chapel wanted to welcome the jolly tars, too, but John-ston by his logic in remarking, the Hell-er of it is we're Stuck on the job, and it wouldn't be White for all to Goewey, but a few might have the Gall-agher, abetted by the Carpenter building the Van Schaick, to turn the Trick-ett without making Casey's Cross if Mum-by is the word.

Neal Henderson was a bit peeved as he peered intently at the copy and muttered "Hetch Hetchy"



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heatedly and repeatedly. "That's bad copy, but not about Hetch Hetchy," said Harry Cross. "What's the idea?" "The biggest dam I know of," returned Neal, again plugging away.

W. H. "Bill" Ellis, the old boy himself, is now a member of the Bulletin chapel. As Mrs. Ellis' health is not good, and he has been out of work several weeks, Bill hopes the extra work will not be too infrequent.

Frequently it is said that fine printing does not pay. Foremen instruct compositors to "jam the job through," to the detriment of the finished work. Here is a concrete example of the justice of the claim that fine printing pays: Two books, "Tamerlane," by Edgar Allan Poe, and "Adonais," by Percy Bysshe Shelley, printed in this city by John Henry Nash for W. A. Clark, Jr., of Los Angeles, sold this month in New York for \$220 and \$200, respectively. These books were printed for private distribution as gifts. This is the first instance where either of them was offered for sale publicly. As "Adonais" was printed in 1922 and "Tamerlane" in 1923, this sale establishes an unusually high price for new issues of books of similar nature.

The Moir Printing Co. has just completed the installation of a new model 26 linotype in its plant on Montgomery street. Mr. Moir, a member of the union, found this necessary to handle his growing publication work, and proves that while the printing business is slow in San Francisco, yet there are firms that are growing in spite of the dullness.

The Pacific Publication Company, located on First street, has recently felt the need of new and more modern equipment, and now announce the installation of a model 26 linotype to the plant, to better facilitate their business and further refutes the idea that the printing business has gone entirely to the bow-wows.

It is rumored that the two papers in Burlingame will start publication of daily editions within the next few days. In preparation for that event the Burlingame Advance has added another linotype to their equipment.

Agents for non-union publications are canvassing the city in an effort to build up circulations which have been badly run down since they changed to the American plan of operating their composing rooms. Union men and women and printers especially are requested to find out first under what conditions these publications are issued before subscribing to same. Some of these agents are offering a dictionary as a prize, in view of the prevalence of the cross-word puzzle craze.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

Water! Water! And not a drop fit to drink! So Chairman Mackey is kept busy on the job trying to retain the filtered water the members have enjoyed the past three weeks, and which it is threatened will be taken away. The Spring Valley water in this district was proven unfit for drinking purposes by an analysis and thorough investigation; and which has not as yet been remedied. However, the members of the chapel hope Mackey will be successful in his efforts to keep the bottled spring water and not be compelled to use the water furnished by the afore-mentioned company.

Al Adams, who successfully underwent a major operation recently, has left Mt. Zion Hospital and returned to his home, where he is rapidly recuperating, and expects to return to duty within the next two weeks.

J. E. Walker, also on the sick list for the past two weeks, contemplates returning to work shortly, having recovered sufficiently to be up and about.

R. A. Fleming is back on the job after a week of leisurely "loafing" at the Printers' Club, aside from the time, it is stated, he passed helping to celebrate Chinese New Year's.

F. L. "Count" De Jarnatt asserted prosperity always upsets him, so he was absent from roll

call several days this week in order to get back to normal.

Willis L. Hall, who resides at Palo Alto, is always on the alert to corral the elusive "mazuma," his latest enterprise being a 1925 directory of Palo Alto and surrounding towns, consisting of East Palo Alto, Mayfield, Stanford and Ravenwood. This makes the seventeenth book published by the veteran printer, newspaper man and politician, fourteen being directories, two autobiographies and "Stanford Memorial Church," which depicts in details the history and building of the Memorial Church at Stanford University, which is claimed to be one of the most remarkable buildings in America through its profuse use of mosaic and stained art glass windows for decorations.

FEDERATED PRESS.

(By Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.)

The Federated Press will discontinue the operation of its printing plant at 511 North Peoria street, Chicago, with the beginning of February. The typesetting machinery and other printing equipment is up for sale at a greatly reduced price. The Federated Press will, it is said, endeavor to continue its struggle for existence without the printing plant and will issue a curtailed press service in mimeograph form.

The reason assigned for the failure of the Federated Press is the suspension of publication of a large number of alleged labor papers known to have had Communist tendencies during the last year or so. The revenue from clients was cut down severely on account of these suspensions.

W. Z. Foster has been the dominant factor in the Federated Press and will continue to exercise control.

"The Federated Press, upon its own record, cannot hope to have and should not have the support of trade union publications or of trade union organizations."—From the Report on the Federated Press, adopted by the 43rd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Portland, Ore., October 6, 1923.

DO THEY DISCOUNT YOUR WORD!

There's at least one man I do not envy. He is a fellow whom no one believes.

He and truth aren't on friendly terms.

Somehow, he can't manage to get things straight.

For years he has been indulging himself in white lies, pink lies, raw lies, well-done lies, impromptu lies, carefully-thought-out lies, and just plain lies.

Result—Other men with whom he does business, or attempts to do business, have no faith in him whatever. His every word is weighed and found wanting in reliability.

I would not want a reputation like that trailing along behind me on my way through life.

At heart he's not such a bad fellow, but he has made the mistake of thinking that the way to get along is to bluff your way and cover up with near-truths.

It isn't. The confidence of other men in you is a worthwhile asset.

When they begin to discount your word, your account in the Bank of Life is on the way toward being overdrawn.—Jerome P. Fleishman, in "Uncle Jerry Says."

MILLIONAIRES INCREASE.

Sixty-seven persons reported net incomes of more than \$1,000,000 in 1922, according to a statement issued by the Treasury Department. This is the largest number in the millionaire class since 1916. There were nine persons who reported a net income of \$3,000,000 or more in 1922, and four of these reported that their net income exceeded \$5,000,000. Great care was taken by the government to hide the identity of these taxpayers. The law provides for this secrecy.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of January 23, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President George Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Teamsters No. 85, John A. O'Connell, John P. McLaughlin, Eugene Gray, John E. Stewart, Ambrose Milton, Michael Casey, James E. Wilson, Arthur E. Otts, James E. Hopkins, Daniel Sweeney. Bakery Drivers, J. G. Blodgett, George Kidwell, R. C. Kreutzberg. Bookbinders, August Halling, Harry Herring, George Ross, Ella Wunderlich, Lorretta Kane. Bakers No. 24, J. Peterson, A. Bauer. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—From Electrical Workers No. 537, which on motion was referred to the Organizing Committee for report.

Communications—Filed—Invitation to participate in the reception to be tendered the officers of the visiting squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy. From Community Chest, stating that Mr. F. C. Peterson would address the Council. From the Civil Service Commission, announcing scope of examinations to be held for Instrument Makers and Asphalt Workers. Invitation to attend the big show and dance to be held by the Retail Shoe Clerks' Association, February 4, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Referred to Executive Committee—From United Laborers, complaint against the proprietor of the new Ideal Laundry, 7th and Harrison streets.

Referred to Label Section and Promotional League—From Union Label Trades Department, resolutions dealing with the unfair Eugene Berninghaus Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Request Complied With—From the Pan-American Federation of Labor, requesting the Council to urge our representatives in Congress to support the resolutions introduced in behalf of the working people of Porto Rico, relative to the last election.

Communication from the office of the Secretary of Labor, recommending to Congress the necessity of giving the Department the authority, the men and the money to undertake real industrial safety research work, and requesting the Council's co-operation and endorsement. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the United Garment Workers' Union and Waiters' Union, relative to an order for the making of 500 coats; the matter was discussed and the representatives of Waiters' Union promised to bring the matter before their union at its next meeting and make recommendations in regard to future orders for coats. It was then moved and seconded that the representatives of unions present be requested to lay the matter over for one week and return to the next meeting of the Executive Committee, January 26, for the purpose of reaching a final adjustment of the matter. Report concurred in. In the matter of appeal for financial assistance in behalf of a molder, member of Molders' Union of Birmingham, Alabama, your committee recommended that the tickets be held in the office and that an opportunity be given those who desired to purchase same. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 6—Delegates reported back to their union the message of the Auto Mechanics; will assist in organizing campaign. Typographical—Donated \$200 to the Community Chest. Federal Employees—Initiated 42 new candidates at last meeting. Sailors—Have now 3000 members on the coast. Alaska Fishermen—Have signed new agreement with packers for the coming year. Tailors No. 80—Have sent out letter with list of fair tailors; committee will visit unions in the near future. Barbers—Have gone on record for the Sunday

closing law throughout the State. Iron, Steel Workers—Have signed agreement with employers for another year. United Laborers—Are making progress in organizing campaign; have been granted an increase of 50 cents per day for city laborers; thanked the Council for assistance, and thanked Brother Reardon for helping their union. Cracker Bakers—The Ward Baking Company is still unfair.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee submitted a report on the application for affiliation from the Electrical Workers No. 537, and recommended that the application be received and the delegate seated; report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations—For President, Wm. P. Stanton, Wm. H. Urmy; vice-president, R. H. Baker, Anthony Noriega; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary, Jas. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, A. J. Rogers, Chas. Childs, George Knell, Wm. Granfield, George Cullen, James Hopkins; executive committee, Harvey McDowell, A. Noriega, David Hardy, Wm. Granfield, James Wilson, Jos. Moreno, Wm. Urmy, John Daly, Laura Molleda, A. J. Rogers, James Coulsting, Patrick O'Brien, George Knell, Thos. Dowd, George Hollis, J. J. Blanchard, Jas. J. McTiernan.

Law and legislative committee, R. H. Baker, Henry Boyen, E. G. Buehrer, Robert Donohue, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theo. Johnson.

Organizing committee, M. S. Maxwell, Marguerite Finkenbinder, F. J. Dumond, A. Vureck, George Riley, E. J. DuFon, J. P. Thompson, Ed Anderson, Thos. Cook.

Directors of Labor Clarion, Wm. T. Bonsor, George S. Hollis, M. E. Decker, Jas. J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

It was moved and seconded that the names of all nominees for offices uncontested do not appear on the ballot; carried.

The following election board was appointed: Frank McGovern, John P. McLaughlin, W. H. Lane, August Halling, J. Crow, Chas. Lineger, John J. O'Connor, Don Stauffer, Hugo Ernst, P. J. Naughton, George Kidwell, J. M. Tripplett.

Receipts—\$232.08. **Expenses**—\$230.00.

Council adjourned at 10:50 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held January 21, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Joe Willis, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following was noted absent: P. C. Keltner.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Bill Posters and Billers No. 44, Ice Wagon Drivers, Upholsterers No. 28, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 and Cracker Bakers No. 125. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications from the American Federation of Labor and Mrs. Samuel Gompers, thanking the Section for resolutions sent in respect for their late president and husband.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Reported that business is good; look for the house card. Federal Employees—Reported that there are more members joining at every meeting. Tailors No. 80—Reported that business is fair; look for the label. Cooks No. 44—Reported that business is fair; look for the house card. Stereotypers—Reported that business is good; all members working. Upholsterers No. 28—Reported that business is good; look for the label on pillows, mattresses and overstuffed furniture. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Reported that the Ward Cracker Products and National Biscuit are still unfair. Shoe Clerks—Reported that Feltman & Curme and Steinberg's

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

FELLOW UNIONISTS
Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY
BENDER'S SHOES
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth
Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

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SELECT SOCIAL
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EVERY NIGHT
LADIES 25c GENTS 50c
EXCEPT SATURDAY: SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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WALTER N.
BRUNT
PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
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Specialty Printing
Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards
Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand
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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

at Fillmore and Geary streets and 22nd and Mission streets are still unfair; ask for the Clerks' working card. Glove Workers—Reported that business is slow; ask for the label on gloves. Cigarmakers—Reported that business is good; initiated seven members at the last meeting; demand the label on cigars. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Reported that business is fair; local joined the State Federation of Culinary Workers. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; look for the Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month; color for January is yellow. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is fair; initiating new members at every meeting. Bill Posters—Reported that business is fair; police enforced old law which stops the posting of half cards and other posting that doesn't have the name of the firm that does the posting. Foster & Kleiser are still unfair. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is good; all members working.

Reports—Trustees reported that they have gone over the books of the treasurer up to December 31, 1924, and show: Receipts—General fund, \$450.00; agent fund, \$424.89; total, \$874.89. Disbursements from general fund, \$444.20; from agent fund, \$174.03; total, \$618.23. Bank statement, December 31, 1924, \$808.33.

From the Promotional League, submitting financial statement for the month ending December 31, 1924: Receipts, \$565.00; expenditures, \$550.70; total in bank, January 1, 1925, \$1597.09; read, noted and filed. Brother Johnson reported that business is picking up in the collar line; ask a demand for Bell Brand collars in the stores.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the Section give Brother B. A. Brundage of the Bill Posters a token of appreciation for his untiring services as president of the Section. Committee appointed: Coakly, Naughton and Kelly.

Dues—\$60.00; agent fund, \$37.62; total, \$97.62.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10 p.m., to meet again on February 4, 1925.

"Sometimes a motto or slogan will help to concentrate on what we wish to accomplish."

"Patronize the union label, shop card and working button."

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

ORIGIN OF "WALKING DELEGATE."

The term "walking delegate" as applied to certain business agents of labor unions has long since passed into the vernacular, but the origin of the name is unknown to many who commonly use it. Mrs. Beard's "Short History of the American Labor Movement" throws this light on the subject:

"As soon as a labor organization began to have a 'price list' or wage scale, it adopted the practice of sending the paper around to employers. One of the representatives of the union might 'walk' around to see the masters. In 1800 The Franklin Typographical Society of New York drew up the first complete wage scale in the country and sent it to the individual employers of printers. Some labor societies selected 'tramping committees' to visit the various shops to see whether the workmen in the unions were abiding by the wage scale and were 'honest to the cause.' This took a great deal of time, and it was not thought fair to ask members to do such work without remuneration. As early as 1799, the Philadelphia shoemakers substituted one delegate for the committee and arranged to pay him for his labor. Thus the paid walking delegate appeared on the scene. It was a long time, however, before the 'tramping committee' was entirely set aside in favor of the paid agent."

The next time they have a war they should run it on the pay-as-you-enter plan.

FOE OF BAN IS TRICKY.

"Who shall say that a healthy boy or girl of 14 or 15 years, left without a father, shall not do any work to keep the widowed mother and the rest of the family from starvation and pauperism?"

The above, written by Henry Van Dyke, former United States minister to The Netherlands, is a sample of the publicity circulated by opponents of the Federal child labor amendment.

Mr. Van Dyke is "out of order." The question "before the house" is not whether a healthy boy or girl of 14 or 15 years shall aid a widowed mother.

The question is: "Shall Congress be given the authority to pass a Federal child labor law?"

When it secures that right, and then takes up the passage of a child labor law, Mr. Van Dyke's point will be in order.

It might be recalled, however, that in 1916 and in 1919 Congress believed it had the power to pass a Federal child labor law. It did so. In neither case were Mr. Van Dyke's lamentations justified.

The former diplomat also said:

"Let the states regulate it (child labor) by the wisest and most careful legislation they can get. Let them prosper or decline, according to the wisdom and humanity of their rule."

This sentiment is not common sense, though it may appeal to the unthinking. We are not living in the Spartan age, when physically unfit were pitched from the crag of Mt. Taygetus.

Whenever any state in our nation declines because of the exploitation of helpless children, the effect can not be confined within the boundaries of that state. The entire nation suffers, socially and politically.

Children are not men and women—they are potential men and women. In a few years they will develop or unmake America.

To stand aloof while a state permits itself to decay is to say that a tenant has the right to set fire to his house.

The union label on an article guarantees absence of disease germs. Protect your health.

BUTTE CITY GRILL

2929 SIXTEENTH STREET

Opposite Labor Temple

UNION HELP

HOME COOKING—STEAKS, CHOPS AND
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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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7 BUILDINGS—22 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

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Columbia
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\$1.85 to \$3.15

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THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
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IMPORTANT SALE Men's Standard Shoes

We have taken all our higher priced Sale Shoes
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Both High-Lace and Oxfords in standard makes of nation-wide
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas Lewis of the teamsters, Alfred M. Parsons of the carpenters, Louis Strohmeier of the printers, Floyd Diner of the carpenters, Thomas J. Mullins of the letter-carriers, John J. Caughlan of the bricklayers.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has signed a new agreement with employers providing for a slight increase for the workers this season. The crews will soon be ready to sail for the north to begin the season's salmon pack.

At the last meeting of the Federal Employees' Union forty-two candidates were initiated. The membership of the union is constantly on the increase in spite of the fact that the field is limited to those in the employ of the Federal government and is purely voluntary in character.

F. C. Peterson addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on the Community Chest campaign and because of the prompt and clear answers he made to questions put to him after the close of his address and received an ovation as he left the hall. Collections will start this year on February 9. The Typographical Union reported having voted to contribute \$200.

The Cable Splicers' Union was granted affiliation with the Labor Council last Friday night after an absence of about two years. The union is carrying on an aggressive organizing campaign

and hope soon to be back in first class shape and taking its usual place in the labor movement.

The annual election of the Labor Council will take place tonight, the polls opening at 7:30 and closing at 9:30. Only those offices for which contests are on will be on the ballot. Where there is no contest the law provides for leaving the names off the ballot.

Charles W. Gillis has been elected manager of the Pattern Makers' Association to succeed W. H. Kleinhammer, resigned. Gillis will hold office until the regular election of the local to be held in April. Kleinhammer resigned to enter business. He held the office for eight years.

Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union, Local No. 410 of San Francisco, has completed arrangements for its annual vaudeville show and dance, to be given at Knights of Columbus hall, 150 Golden Gate avenue, Wednesday evening, February 4. An excellent program, embracing several novel and entertaining features, to be followed by two hours of dancing, has been arranged by the committee in charge. This event is given each year for the benefit of the union's sick and relief fund.

The membership of the Sailors' Union was increased by 238 during the last three months, according to George Larsen, acting secretary. Of the total, 119 were initiated, 63 were reinstated and 56 transferred from other unions, mostly on the Atlantic Coast, the records show. "During 1924

we took in more new members than in 1920 or 1921, and the last eight months have been the best we have experienced for some time," Larsen said. The union is unique in that it has no president or vice-president. The officers installed at the last meeting are: Secretary, A. Furuseth; Acting secretary, George Larsen; treasurer, Ed Anderson; organizers, George Douglas and William Lane; delegates to Labor Council, Ed Anderson, George Douglas, Paul Scharrenberg, A. Norman and William Lane.

Formed for the purpose of organizing the culinary workers in the small towns and rural communities of the State and looking after their legislative interests, the California State Federation of Culinary Workers has established two district branches to aid in the undertaking. The southern branch was formed during December, and the Northern District of the State Federation of Culinary Workers, as it is called, was organized at a meeting held here Sunday. Delegates from cooks and waiters' unions throughout Northern California were in attendance. About 7500 union culinary workers are represented in the State Federation and an assessment of \$1 each has been levied to provide funds for representatives who will take the field soon. The officers of the northern district are: President, Rudolf Wartenberg, San Francisco; vice-president, Carl Hibbard, Oakland; secretary, Laura Molleda, San Francisco; executive board, J. Weinberger, Margaret Fink-binder, Harvey McDowell, Joe Naughton, all of San Francisco; F. Miller, Oakland; Alice Blumenthal, Sacramento; Loretta Wheeler, San Jose; Mabel Schleder, Monterey; Jack Sullivan, Vallejo.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS.

The Camp Fire Girls of San Francisco are planning a field meet, to be held in the gymnasium of the Galileo High School on January 31. As the Camp Fire program puts special emphasis on the health of the adolescent girl and encourages organized play, every Camp Fire group in the city will participate in this event.

The meet begins at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a busy schedule, which includes a picnic lunch, is arranged for the entire day.

The committee in charge of the meet—Miss Louise Garren (chairman), Miss Ruth Oakes and Miss Katherine Green—announces the following events: Straight run relay, shot put, three-legged race, over and under relay, balance and leap frog relay.

A basketball game between the Lewa and To-He-Ha Camp Fire Girls is expected to be of special interest.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER—"

Impaired morality makes a choice from defective morality. Politicians favor politicians. And when such represent others, the reflection on them is not what they wish, if they care about reputation. Honest men don't want to be represented by dishonesty, nor do those striving to do right like to have leaders with criminal tendencies. Yet many are easily fooled and accept the false in preference to the true, to their disadvantage. Shall it always be so?

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